

LADIES' WINTER COATS

The choice models from the best lines in Canada are here to choose from. The newest fancies in styles and fabrics as well as the heavy Comfortable and Serviceable Garment for the stormy weather.

Every Coat is Perfectly Tailored and the linings are guaranteed. We have prices to suit everyone, \$7, \$8, \$10, \$12, \$15, \$18, \$20, \$25, \$28, \$30, and some very stylish and extreme models as high as \$50.00.

LADIES' SERGE DRESSES

Good Serviceable Dresses well made and nicely trimmed, in Black, Navy, Brown, and Cape, at \$6, \$7, \$8.50, \$10, and \$12.00.

CHILDREN'S COATS

A large range in all colors, sizes 1 to 12 years, at 3.00, 3.50, 4.00, 5.00, up to \$12.00.

Ladies' Underwear

THE JUSTLY FAMOUS HEALTH BRAND which has all the qualities of a Comfortable and Serviceable garment.

WILL NOT LOOSE ITS SHAPE

We have it in Cotton, Wool and Cotton, all Wool, and Silk and Wool.



VESTS AND DRAWERS
Silk and Wool, beautiful goods at \$3.00
All Wool, flat knit, 1.50, \$1.60
Wool and Cotton, Swiss Rib, at 75c.
Wool and Cotton, Flat Knit, at 1.00 and 1.25
Cotton, Cream or Natural, at 85c.
Heavy Cotton, Cream or Natural, at 50c. and 75c.

Girls' Underwear

VESTS AND DRAWERS

All Wool at 60c., 60c., 65c., and 75c.
Heavy Cotton at 25c. to 50c.

COMBINATIONS

All Wool at 1.75, 1.85, 2.00, and \$2.25
Cotton and Wool at 60c., 70c., 80c., 90c., and \$1.00

Boys' Underwear

FLORCE LINED, fine heavy goods, all sizes at 50c.
HEAVY RIBBED WOOL at 60c., 65c., 70c., 75c., 80c., 85c., 90c. and 1.00.
WOOL and COTTON; all sizes, from 65c. to 1.00

Boys' Sweaters

In Navy, Red, Gray, Brown, and Combinations of colors, at 75c., 80c., 90c., 1.00, 1.10, 1.25, 1.50, and \$1.75

Millinery

The new arrivals this week are very smart and dressy.

It is easy choosing here as every hat has that different touch that marks the millinery with an INDIVIDUALITY and which is obtained only by those who are in DAILY TOUCH with changes of style in the LARGE CENTRES.

The prices are \$3.00 to \$10.00

MEN'S MADE-TO-MEASURE GARMENTS

If you have any doubts about being perfectly fitted by a ready to wear suit or overcoat, fix you up with a made to measure garment. We carry over three hundred samples of all the newest patterns, suitings and overcoats to choose from and we guarantee the workmanship and fit of each garment we turn out. Only a short time is required to have the garment made up. The prices of suits are from \$20.00 to \$40.00 and overcoats from \$20.00 to \$35.00 and we can make it any style you may fancy.



MEN'S HATS

The Fall styles are here in Fodoras. Stiff hats and the new square crown soft felt. We have various colors, Green, Navy, Brown, Blue, Gray, Olive, etc. Very natty goods at 2.50 and 3.75

MEN'S SHOES

The Alberta Shoe made at Redcliffe, Alta.

The company in order to introduce their line are giving exceptionally good value at a lower price. The goods are well finished of good stock and the lasts are right up to date. Look them over.

Gunmetal Buttned at 5.00
Box Calf Balmoral 5.00
Russian Tan Balmoral 5.00

When you buy Alberta Shoes your money stays in the Province.

FRIDAY SPECIALS

Rugs

Fine Axminster Rugs in Reds, Fawns, Greens. Persian and Conventional designs. Reg. 3.50 for 2.00.

Wrapperettes

Good staple patterns, spots and stripes in Reds, Navys, Light Blue and Pink. Reg. 12½c. for 10c.

Table Cloths

Fine Irish linen, 2 yds. x 2½ yds. Reg. 3.50 for 2.00

Men's Ties

All silk smart designs, good colors. Reg. 50c. for 25c.

Men's Shirts

Negligee shirts, stiff cuffs, good patterns. Reg. 1.25 and 1.50 for 75c.

Ladies' Shoes

A few odd pairs of pumps and slippers and one strap slippers in Tan, Patent Leather and Vici Kid. Reg. 3.50 and 4.00 for 1.30

McLEAN BROS., - THE BUSY STORE

The People and the Banks

By W. F. MacLean, M.P.
In the Toronto World

No country should make a private monopoly of its currency or money supply; Canada is the only country that has done so, and our people and our business are suffering in consequence.

We might as well turn over the making of the tariff or the administration of justice to irresponsible private parties. We use the term irresponsible in the political sense. We insist on government being responsible to the public; members of parliament, ministers, officials, even judges. Their conduct in the discharge of the duties they assume can be reviewed at any time and explanation demanded. They may be removed or disciplined. The minister of customs and the minister of finance and all the officials under them are responsible for the working out of our tariff legislation. We do not let them pay their salaries and expenses make the tariff law or administer it. But we let our private banks make and supply the currency, the money of the nation, of the people! And they perform this business largely from their own point of view and to their own advantage. There is no national bank—it is in banking—it is a very cold-blooded business.

Where does our currency come from? The state supplies the gold, the silver and the copper coinage and the one and two dollar bills. All the rest of the currency is supplied by the banks in the shape of bank bills. There is always from ninety to one hundred millions of dollars of these bank bills in circulation. The banks are the sole masters of letting out and getting in this currency. They make it, and they can refuse to let it out to customers. Much of the business is done without the direct use of currency; it is done by credits lent to business men by banks, by deposits in banks, and those in business pass cheques on the banks to one another, the net result of which is to cancel one credit against another. Banking is largely a business of clearing or cancelling the debits as between the different members of the community. But all this is a different story as far as currency is concerned.

Our story today is about currency—and as we've said above, the banks supply our currency. They have the right to issue notes and to create capital, for which we charge them nothing; and we gave them also, the right to issue additional or excessive currency substantially equal to thirty per cent. on their paid up capital, on which they are expected to pay the government interest. The bank-note issue thus authorized is over 130 millions of dollars, of which about 90 millions is issued. The banks are the sole masters of their money. They loan it or they hold it; they take no risks in regard to it; nor in regard to any money in their hands. There is no sentiment in banking.

It is true we have authorized the minister of finance to issue Dominion notes on the security of the Dominion of Canada, and we have paid some of these out for public debts, and we have exchanged some (two and ones) with the banks in order to help in providing a circulation medium. But we only get these ones and twos out because the banks are prohibited from printing notes of these amounts. It is true that we have printed some fives and some large denominations, but as the banks have the same sizes, and they get these Dominion notes in their hands they keep them in cold storage. But the banks find it highly profitable to issue bank notes in proof by their close organization to keep Dominion notes out of circulation. They'd chase out all the ones and twos if they could.

It is true parliament has authorized an independent issue of Dominion notes, but under conditions that make it difficult to get them out. Largely because the banks have all the say in the issue of Dominion notes. They have as a matter of fact dictated the currency system of Canada, including Dominion notes, ever since we've been a country. Every minister of finance has put himself in the hands of the banks; has done what they allowed him to do, and little else. The business men, the manufacturers, the people, have never been consulted. All the emergency legislation passed three weeks ago was the result of conferences between the minister and the master bankers. No presidents of boards of trade, of manufacturers' associations, of farmer organizations or of labor organizations were consulted. And yet they were all vitally interested. The people in the streets and in the fields were not consulted. The matters decided on were hardly explained in the house. Anyone who raised the currency issue when the Bank Act was revised in parliament, less than two years ago, was treated as a crank.

And yet the currency question is of ten times the import of the way in which banks are to be organized and regulated. In times of stress we find out that it is a supreme issue. With the connivance of the banks parliament three weeks ago authorized a further issue of Dominion notes in order to conserve the financial and business interests of the country; but we left the initiative in the hands of the banks; and as they are supremely jealous of national currency, are afraid that it will injure or destroy

the fat monopoly they have now of controlling the currency of the country, they are organized as a matter of fact against its use. If they have to get more currency—and they are disposed to let out more money to customers for carrying on business—they will put out more of their own notes as authorized by the provision for "excess currency" as it was called when it was first created for the purpose of moving the crops.

But as inasmuch as some of the banks are seized of the idea that extraordinary caution is the order of the day in war times, and therefore that they have insufficient confidence in the situation, they refuse to lend out even this money; and by the rules of the clearing house in regard to redeeming one another's notes in gold or in its equivalent they can effectively discipline the other banks that have sufficient confidence in the situation, or who think they owe a duty to their customers in business, and thus head off the use of this excess issue of thirty to forty millions. When we say this, we speak at what we know, and on the authority of men directly conversant with it.

In a word, we are at the mercy of the banks, both as to bank-note currency, and largely at their mercy in regard to national notes. Few, if any, of them have yet borrowed securities, also authorized for the first time at the recent session. They do not care to take the risk because they must become endorsers of the loan.

After three weeks' experience the government have changed the rules of letting out this national money to help business, but we question whether they will succeed. Why? Because we have given our banks a monopoly of the currency issue, and we have put them between the nation and the loaning of national notes on approved securities!

But these bank managers and their organization—Bankers' Association—they call it—are absolutely without any responsibility to the public, to parliament, to government. They have to give account to no one—saving their shareholders—for what they do. They are, like the Kaiser, all powerful and irresponsible. And they have in cases consolidated the office of president and general manager in one man; and this one man has for a long time been picking the directors of the bank. They are the Kaiser in a way. We do not know better men for their business, say, than Colonel Wilket and Mr. Duncan Coulson. They have built up big and strong banks. And the colonel is at the head of the Bankers' Association, which is the main body of the minister of finance. But are these able and all powerful men the men who ought to make our national currency, the main body of the minister of finance. So far they've done it. The time has come for a change and this war stringency has rushed forward. Now is the time to make a truly national currency in place of bank notes and to establish a national bank by means of which the regular chartered banks are deprived of the note-issue powers they now have—would avail themselves of the national notes, and the national credit which is absolutely and soundly used for the good of business, or to come back to the words of the act of parliament, "to conserve the financial and business interests of the country." We may be called a demagogue, and a "limelighter," and other things, but we are not going to stop till we win out in this direction.

And the thing we propose is what, after fifty years of plunging and mystery and much heart-burnings, our neighbors, the United States, have come to. They have at last a national currency and they are organizing national reserve banks to loan an unlimited issue of national notes to the member banks of the reserve banks against approved securities. The banking of the States hereafter is to be with a national currency and on the credit of the nation, plus the resources of the banks. But the nation is to do the legislation and make the rules under which both are to be conducted. In other words, banking and currency are to be treated as public functions, mainly for the public advantage. No one wants to injure the banks, no one denies their service to the public, but it might at least be a partnership, not a jagged arrangement, and the public must be the senior partner. And it is surprising how many people in Canada think this way since they began to get light on the mystery.

Care of the Ewe And Lamb

The Live Stock Branch of the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa has issued a very practical bulletin on "The Care of the Ewe and Lamb." It contains a shepherd's presentation of the details of management of the breeding flock, more particularly during the winter and spring months. It takes up, among other things, parturition, feeding, docking, castration, the raising of pet lambs, and the simple and more serious ailments and accidents met with in the ordinary flock, concluding with a series of paragraphs termed "Leaves from the notebook of a successful shepherd." The bulletin, which is helpfully illustrated, was prepared by T. Reginald Arkell, who has charge of the sheep and goat division of the live stock branch. It is designated as pamphlet No. 5 of the live stock branch. Copies are available to those who apply for them to the Publications Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

WORLD'S GREATEST KIDNEY REMEDY

"Fruit-a-lives" Have Proved Their Value In Thousands of Cases

WONDERFUL RECORD OF A WONDERFUL CURE

Only Remedy That Acts On All Three Of The Organs Responsible For The Formation Of Uric Acid In The Blood.

Many people do not realize that the Skin is one of the three great eliminators of waste matter from the body. As a matter of fact, the Skin rids the system of more Urea (or waste matter) than the Kidneys. When there is kidney trouble, Pain In The Back and Acid Urine, it may not be the fault of the Kidneys at all, but due to faulty Skin Action, or Constipation of the bowels.

"Fruit-a-lives" cures weak, sore, aching Kidneys, not only because it strengthens these organs but also because "Fruit-a-lives" opens the bowels, sweetens the stomach, and stimulates the action of the skin.

"Fruit-a-lives" is sold by all dealers at 50c. a box, 6 for \$2.50, trial size, 25c. or will be sent postpaid on receipt of price by Fruit-a-lives Limited, Ottawa.

UNUSUAL FEAT BY ENGLISH ATHLETE

Swimming Coach Runs, Walks, Cycles, and Swims Mile—Time 45:19 0.5.

An unusual athletic feat was recently accomplished at Putney, England, when Walter Brickett, a well known professional swimming coach, ran, walked, rowed, cycled and swam a mile, his time for the combined five miles being 45 minutes 19.5 seconds. Brickett, who is 49 years old, undertook to accomplish the task in one hour and succeeded in finishing in 14 minutes 40.5 seconds inside that mark. The walk was the first undertaken, and Brickett covered a measured mile in 13 minutes 13 seconds. The mile run was made in 5 minutes 38 sec. Only 30 seconds elapsed and he had mounted his cycle, and rode the mile in 3 minutes 55 seconds. Entering his waiting boat he succeeded in rowing one mile in 8 minutes and 44 seconds and then came the swim. Brickett made splendid progress all the way, and when he left the water it was found that he was 14 minutes 40.5 seconds ahead of the hour.

The nearest approach to this feat in American athletics is the record of 15 minutes 42 seconds, made by L. de B. Handley at Bayonne, N.J., on September 2, 1900, for quarter mile walk, run, swim, cycle, row and horseback ride.

Ritual To Be Included in Methodist Hymn Book

Ottawa, October 5.—For the first time in the history of the Methodist Church in Canada some ritual will be embodied in the new hymn book for the Church. The general conference decided on this after noon. The ritual will include the Lord's Prayer, the ten commandments, the Apostles' Creed, the questions and answers of the reception service and the general confession of the service of the Lord's supper.

Discussion on the report of the hymn book committee, of which Rev. Dr. S. P. Rose, Montreal, was chairman, and Dr. A. D. Watson, Toronto, was secretary, absorbed considerable time, and was the feature of the business today. The session plans to conclude its business tomorrow and will sit until midnight if necessary.

HYMN BOOK COMMITTEE. The report of the hymn book committee provoked considerable debate. One of the first items to face discussion was the recommendation that "Amen" be sung only at the end of certain or suitable hymns. Some of the delegates favored singing "Amen" at the close of all hymns.

Rev. Dr. Salem Bland, Winnipeg, pointed out that some hymns are in the nature of a warning. The committee's desire prevailed.

French Surgeon Has Ninety-Seven Wounds, But He Will Recover

Paris, Oct. 6.—M. Dumont, an army surgeon, is lying in Valde Grace hospital with 97 wounds. A shed burst above his head near Soissons killing his horse. The surgeon lost his right ear, part of his left arm, both his legs were bored like a cylinder, and his kidneys were badly raked, but no important organ was touched. He is recovering.

Stylish Fall and Winter Models in Ladies' Coats

These new models are now on view; and how wonderfully clever, attractive and beautiful they are! What a delight for you to see! But the marvel of it all is that such style and becomingness can be bought at such modest prices.

Very stunning All Wool Tweed Coat, made with pretty shade of blue collar. This coat is cut on a distinctly stylish, new model.

Price \$25.00

White Astrakhan Cloth Coat—The trimmings are of black, with black velvet collar. Front of coat buttons up close to neck, with pretty black and white button. We know you will appreciate the comfort, style and durability of this garment.

Price \$25.00

Newest Cape Coat—The material is a handsome All Wool Cheviot. The collar is faced with blue velvet; large novelty buttons are used for trimming to good advantage

Price \$22.50

Heavy English Flannelette Blankets

These are made from strong quality cotton fleeces, having softly napped surface that is cosy and warm. Plain white finished ends. Priced very low; size 12 and 81.

Index Flannelette Sheets; colors, grey and white, with pink and blue borders. Sizes 4, 10-4, \$1.25; 11-4, \$1.50; 12-4, \$1.85.

Stylish, Snappy, "Double-Service" Suits for the Boys

We have just received a large shipment of the famous Lion Brand Boys' Suits and Odd Knickers. These goods are made with double elbows, seats and knees, and are guaranteed to keep their shape.

All the latest styles are found in this range, including Norfolk, in both single and double breasted styles, double and single breasted sack coats with bloomer trousers.

Boys' Dark Brown Tweed Suit in the new Varsity model. This model is a double breasted yoke Norfolk with three piece belt and patch pockets \$10.00

Boys' Dark Tweed Suit, double breasted and knicker pants \$7.50

Boys' brown Tweed suit, a good fall weight in the Varsity model \$7.50

Boys' dark brown tweed suit in double breasted style, \$6.00

Boys' brown tweed suit, yoke Norfolk style, \$4.25 and \$4.50

We are well supplied with a good assortment of Boys' Knickers for fall, in all sizes from 24 to 33, at 65c. to 1.95

Overgaiters and Leggings for Women and Children

Women's 7 button Spats, Black and Brown, 70c 9 button Black \$1.00
Women's Spats, 11 buttons and one buckle, \$1.25 Misses, \$1.25
Children's Corduroy Leggings, knee length, 9 buttons and 2 buckles, colors Grey and Red, 4 to 10 1.25

Our Second Car of Apples is the Finest Stock We Have Ever Had

Every Box is Fancy Stock. Only \$1.95 per Box

Spitzberg, Rome Beauty, Winesap, Stayman, Pearman, Grimes Golden, Jonathan, Wagner, Baldwin, Ben Davis.

SEE OUR SOUTH WINDOW!

THE W. E. LORD COY., LIMITED

BELLE OF VILLAGE

Edna Wilbur's Startling Discovery; New and Fashionably Dressed Admirer a Burglar.

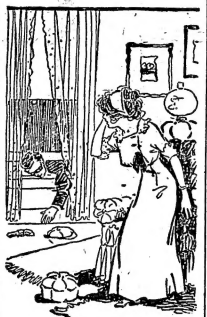
By WALTER J. DELANEY.

Edna Wilbur never looked prettier in her life than upon the day when the "Industrial Exchange" opened at Millville. Imagine an old-fashioned store made over into a modern emporium of trade, permanent counters and gaily decorated booths all about it. Add an airy dancing room overhead and you have a mere idea of what the Village Young Ladies' club had done for the factory hands down the river and the families of farmers all over the county.

The original idea of this progressive move for the social and business betterment of the town had been conceived in the busy little brain of the belle of the town. Edna and her girl friends had got rich old James Hull to fix up the ancient building. Her club had set everybody at fancy work. The village merchants had donated some of their goods liberally, even the farmers had subscribed handsomely. The place was to hold a sort of permanent fair every Saturday. Admission was free; all the articles carried were for sale or exchange. It was hoped to encourage the poor mill girls in needlework, and give to all cheap household necessities at cost price.

Then there was to be a band, a supper, a clean, instructive picture show, and dancing. The social and economic features of the enterprise appealed to everybody, and now, just before dusk, a great throng crowded the busy street in front of the Exchange.

It was a pretty sight. The doors of the place were crossed and re-crossed with white ribbon. In the center of these, just over the knob of the door, was a great variegated rosette. All life, animation and beauty. Edna stood at the threshold. The mayor of the town, in evening dress, lifted his glossy silk hat, first to her and then to the crowd. In a neat little speech he welcomed his



The Edge of the Sash Impressed His Neck.

townsmen to the Exchange. Then he drew a pair of silver-shod boots from a coat pocket. Edna took them, placed them across the ribbons, and slipped them in twain. They floated like streamers in the gay press and, pressing in the doors, the mayor proclaimed loudly: "The Exchange is open—welcome!"

A fashionable dresser to the left pressed his way through the throng about the first of those to enter the Exchange. He was Edna's cousin, as she passed into the cashier's booth.

"The sweetest of all flowers for the belle of the occasion," he said in pressingly.

Edna received the bouquet of redolent lilies of the valley with a happy smile and secured them at her corsage.

"A handsome couple—look as if they were meant for one another," said an observant visitor to his companion. "Who is he? Stranger, I see."

"Yes," was the reply. "Been here only a few days. Chicago stock broker, they say, taking a little vacation. Calls himself Eugene Allen."

"Rich, I suppose?"

"Pretends to be. Acts a pretty active figure—automobiles and all that. Taken quite a shine to Miss Wilbur. Edna was very busy, as were all her assistants, for the next hour. There was a great throng, and the affair was certainly a wonderful success. More than once Edna stole a hurried, disappointed look about the room.

"Why did Robert not come?" she asked herself, and her rosy lips pouted slightly. She had been flattered at the graceful attentions of Allen, but why had not Robert been on hand, as she had anticipated, as she had a right to expect?

They were lovers, almost engaged. They were neighbors, their homes near together. Mary Deau was Edna's closest friend. And then as Edna at last saw Robert enter the room, a handsome brunette, a stranger to her, on his arm, her face drew down and she turned her back deliberately upon Robert as he smiled at her.

Purposely she evaded him after that. When the band struck up and the dancing began upstairs, she allowed the handsome stranger, Mr. Allen, to take most of the dances or her card.

"I want to introduce somebody to you, Edna," Robert managed to say to her in a crush at the supper table. "Some other time," retorted Edna pettishly, and when the dance was over she again evaded Robert, seeking for her with a hurt, mystified look on his face.

Edna allowed Mr. Allen to see her home and to carry the handsome containing the proceeds of the sale. She listened to his handsome compliments, and spitefully compared his



emphatic, why? The answer of the plain but honest Robert. When she got home, however, and reached her room, she sat down with a sigh and a dull pain at her heart.

Her parents were away visiting a relative in another town. Only dear old Aunt Jane was in the house. The place seemed dreadfully silent and lonesome. It was the more so, because of the sentiment that she and Robert had become estranged. Before she knew it, seated in a comfortable arm chair, Edna was asleep.

She woke to the echoes of some faint rapping, a human groan. The light was still burning in the room. With a low cry Edna sprang to her feet. A startling picture was revealed to her.

The window overlooking the porch roof was partly open, and held so by a masked man. The edge of the sash impressed his neck. One arm was reached through, striving to reach a pistol that had fallen from his hand and rolled over near the door.

In a flash Edna realized that the intruder was a burglar, who had opened the window to have it fall upon and imprison him. Upon a table lay a handbag and her diamond sunburst pin. There, too, were the silver scissors.

The man was struggling to force up the sash. Edna summoned up all her courage. She darted to the table, seized the scissors and ran at the intruder.

"If you move," she cried in a tremulous but brave voice, "I will stick you with the scissors!"

What should she do? She dared not leave the room—the burglar might release himself. Her eyes fell upon a toy telephone apparatus near another window and an electric bell near it. It ran over the trees to Deau's home. Robert had rigged it up to enable his sister and his love to call each other when they liked. The button operated a wire electrical bell charged, and ringing both ends of the line. Soon there was a response. The bell rang in the room.

"Mary! Mary!" gasped Edna, "rouse somebody over and once. There is a burglar here!"

Inside of five minutes Robert Deau, his sister, their brunette visitor and a hired man hailed from the garden. She called to them to force a way into the house. The burglar was unconscious—behind Eugene Allen!

"Oh, Robert! Robert!" sobbed the repentant Edna, when the elegant stranger was safe in the town jail and her lover had explained that the dark brunette was his cousin. "Can you ever forgive me?"

"I can always love you," replied Robert staunchly, "and that should answer every question."

(Copyright, 1914, by W. G. Chapman.)

PRESCRIBED DRESS OF BRIDE

Color of Costume Worn Has Had Its Significance From the Most Ancient Times.

Until the eighteenth century, from earliest Roman times, the bride of the poorer folk wore a sign of her rank, her husband was not responsible for her debts. At the beginning of the eighteenth century brides began to wear a sign of color in their costumes. Blue was for constancy and green for youth. Yellow was never worn, as it stood for jealousy, and golden also was shunned, as it meant avarice.

Although the ancient Roman and Hebrew brides wore yellow veils and the early Christians of southern Europe enveloped both man and wife in one large cloth, it was not until Shakespeare's time that veils for brides appeared in England. Prior to that time the custom had been for the bride to go to her wedding with her hair hanging loose, a sign of freedom. Immediately, however, upon entering her new home she bound up her hair. This was a sign of subordination.

Husband's Presence of Mind.

Judge M. L. McKinley was talking about presence of mind at the State Attorneys' association banquet.

"Two West siders," he said, "were riding on a street car with their wives one day when there was an accident. None of the party was hurt. A few days later one of the men learned that the other had just settled with the street railway company for \$5,000 for injuries to his wife. He went around to see him.

"When was your wife hurt?" he asked.

"That day we were in the street car accident together," was the reply.

"Why, she wasn't hurt. She wasn't even scratched. I saw her walk home with you."

"The other," replied the other, "but when I got her home I had the presence of mind to put my foot in her face."—Chicago Tribune.

EVERY HOUSEWIFE CAN DO HER SHARE

How Ottawa Women Are Combining to Ensure Employment For Canadians—A Good Plan

"At a time when the Empire is straining every nerve against the common enemy it is essential that each and every section of the community should stand together. Canada is sending her soldiers to the help of Great Britain, but it must be remembered that scarcely less effective help can be rendered by keeping trade and industries prosperous throughout the Dominion. No one is able to say how the strain of war may affect us

German Cruisers in the Pacific Will Likely Hear From the British Soon

OTTAWA, Oct. 8.—No surprise was occasioned here by the report of the Norwegian steamer loading coal at Honolulu to take to the German cruiser at Gann, an American possession. It is recognized that as long as there are German cruisers on the Pacific they must sail as American ports or else secure their supplies by capturing British vessels. There are four German cruisers in the Pacific and one in the Indian Ocean. The Leipzig is said to be near the coast of South America, with the Nürberg sailing in the same direction. The Canadian cruiser Rainbow and the two submarines are in the Pacific, as well as certain Japanese and British cruisers, and a clash with the German vessels at any time would not come unexpectedly.

Nothing has been heard lately from the Canadian cruiser Niobe, or the Berwick, on which all the Canadian midshipmen are serving. It is believed that the Niobe may be now in south Atlantic waters. She is manned chiefly by ex-British navy men.

Turkey May be Forced Into Struggle Over The Opening of Dardanelles

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9.—The alternative which the Ottoman empire is facing as to whether the Dardanelles are to be swung open in answer to the demand of the Triple Entente or whether the key to the Black Sea is to remain in Turkish possession, promises to force the ports to take sides and join the European struggle, according to opinions expressed in official circles here today. No word that the allies have demanded this concession from Turkey has reached the French, English or Russian embassies as yet, but it was pointed out by officials that it was highly unlikely that such a step would be revealed abroad.

At the Turkish embassy it was admitted that it might prove highly embarrassing to the sultan to be forced to commit himself on such a request and it was considered unlikely that one or the other might end Turkish neutrality, which, so far, has been rigidly adhered to, despite pressure exerted from outside the empire.

Unlikely To Submit

Officials stated that unless no other course was open, it was highly unlikely that Turkey would submit to a change in its own policy because of outside influence. Diplomatic conversations with the Balkan situation stated that so far as the countries now in action were concerned equilibrium is still safely maintained notwithstanding Bulgaria's initial attack toward Serbia.

Bulgaria's statement of intention made by Turkish officials, is closely allied with Turkey and in case Turkey were drawn into the struggle, as it is believed she will, in case the Russian campaign in Galicia gets beyond the Teutonic aggression, Bulgaria will fight with her. Under ordinary conditions, however, Roumania's superior army enforces her tranquility.

Laws To Be Observed in War

Under the Hague regulations it is forbidden to make use of the enemy's uniform.

It is forbidden to bombard towns, villages, habitations or buildings which are not defended.

It is forbidden to lay unanchored automatic mines except when they are so constructed as to become harmless one hour at most after the person who laid them ceases to control them. When anchored automatic contact mines are employed, every possible precaution must be taken for the security of peaceful shipping.

It is forbidden to make requisitions from communes or inhabitants except for the necessities of the army of occupation. Contributions in kind must be paid for in cash as far as possible, and payments of amounts due must be made as soon as possible.

It is forbidden to take possession of money or property except, such as belong strictly to the state, such as depots of arms, means of transport, stores and supplies, and generally all movable property of the state, which may be used for military operations.

It is forbidden to violate neutral territory.

All of these laws passed by the Hague convention have been most deliberately broken by the Germans. Holding Brussels and Liege to ransom is nothing less than infamous theft.

For this, if for nothing else, every country respecting the Hague regulations should be at war with Germany.

Already there is a prospect of unemployment on a considerable scale during the coming winter.

There are many ways in which the evil of unemployment may be fought, but one way is to keep up the demand for Canadian products in order that Canadian industries may continue in operation. Articles that are being produced in Canada are also being imported annually to the value of \$104,639,870. By purchasing only commodities produced in Canada, we should largely increase the output of our industries "and provide employment for large numbers of workmen. To attain this desirable end it is hoped that, in so far as possible, housewives and others will buy products "made in Canada."

Household League

This was the resolution passed at a meeting of several leading Canadian women in Ottawa on Saturday. They met to discuss ways and means where by the women of Canada could effectively lend their assistance in this Canada over the probable stress an trial of the coming winter. Among the ladies present were Mrs. T. V. Crothers, wife of the Minister of Labor, Mrs. W. T. Herridge, wife of the moderator of the Presbyterian Church, Mrs. Adam Shortt, Mrs. Dr. Lyman, Mrs. R. C. Coats, and Mrs. J. A. Wilson, national convener of Household Economics. The meeting was held under the auspices of the Household League of Ottawa.

Official figures relating to the in portation of goods produced in Canada were laid before the meeting. It was found that in certain product \$30,337,683 worth of the \$104,639,870 imported came from the United States. For instance Canada, which is a wheat country herself, import \$285,617 worth of wheat flour from the United States. If Canadian women would see that they purchased Canadian flour only this in itself would be a great help.

Soap is another household commodity which is manufactured in Canada, yet we import \$1,327,997 worth a year. 917 men are employed in this industry in Canada, but if our women would purchase only Canadian soap there would be employment for very many more.

It is the same with baking powder. We import \$175,136 worth, the amount from the United States being \$177,617.

Figures Given

Canada imports but for washing clothes to the extent of \$50,421, biscuits \$275,550, buckwheat meal or flour \$3,266, corsets \$50,054, baskets \$125,970, buttons \$551,822, candles \$98,695, carpet sweepers \$16,102, clothes-wringers \$30,483, combs \$238,616, cotton goods which includes embroideries, clothing, socks, and stockings \$27,345, 115 cases fruit \$283,397, gloves \$2,785,758, hair work \$283,104, jellies and jams \$315,617, Indian corn meal \$176,719, lard \$1,356,292, milk \$22,301, oatmeal and rolled oats \$3,526, pickles \$465,866, rye flour \$19,577, silks \$8,377,516, sauces \$341,213, paints \$1,346,586, sugar candy and confectionery \$1,549,867, starch \$199,148, woolens, goods which includes shirts, stockings and knitted goods as well as sweaters \$30,732,271, stoves \$1,058,367, hats and caps \$793,746, furs \$1,373,121, fancy goods \$5,010,020, dried apples \$16,593, furniture \$5,187,780, cocoa \$1,040,151, blacking \$125,325, brooms, shovels, etc., \$697,210; boots and shoes \$520,709, aerated waters \$34,702. In the production of these articles if household use there are 1,631 establishments throughout Canada and there are 82,639 employees. It would eliminate industry and it would mean employment for more if Canadian men and women would insist upon receiving Canadian goods when they are making purchases.

Canadians Take Important Part at Prison Congress

Prevention was the big word of the Prison Congress, convened in St. Paul last week. Singularly enough, the report on that important branch of the work was entrusted to Mr. R. B. Chadwick, Superintendent of Dependent and Delinquent Children in this province. The report as read (October 5th at 2 p.m.) was a comprehensive resume of the modern movements looking to the reduction of the criminal class. Among these special stress was laid on the work of the Children's Aid Societies. By these agencies boys and girls are taken from dark and filthy surroundings, given proper medical treatment and placed in the homes of foster parents. The value of this work can only be reckoned in terms of the value of a boy or girl to the community. Closely associated with the work of the Children's Aid Societies is that conducted by the day nurseries, children's boarding homes, free hospital clinics and kindred institutions.

Mr. Chadwick laid particular emphasis upon the necessity of socializing the police force. "Unfortunately," said he, "the average interpretation of the merit of the policeman is that he has secured a larger number of convictions and made a larger number of arrests than any other man. The time is gradually dawning, however, when the policeman will be recognized as one who handles his district without arrests or convictions. A large number of the time he will be taken as evidence of his inability to handle a district as it should be handled."

A large part of the report was given to a consideration of the effect of certain economic conditions in criminal production. Among the relieving features mentioned was the Workman's Compensation act, the factory acts prohibiting the employment of children under fourteen years of age, and regulating the hours of those employed. The value of a minimum wage clause and the necessity of giving serious consideration to the question of employees in large departments of stores, were particularly stressed. Naturally the report dealt at some length with the good work that is being accomplished by the juvenile courts. Probation officers were spoken of as "big brothers" diverting the energies of mischievous boys into other channels and substituting a Christian man for a Jessie James as their type of hero. Juvenile courts have succeeded in absorbing into the community the boys and girls who have heretofore been regarded as outlaws.

Public playgrounds, boy scout and toy club movements were commended, especially where competent leadership can be secured. The possibility of widening the circle of influence of the church and the public school through the adoption of the social centre ideal was strongly recommended. Speaking of the difficulty of dealing with the foreign elements of our population, Mr. Chadwick said: "From the moment the foreigner leaves his native land, frequently the victim of the persuasive powers of steamship or land agencies, until he is well settled in his new home, he is looked upon as a thing to be worked. He is debarr'd from the best society and has little opportunity of bettering his position in life. The bright side of the problem is that the vocational school idea is taking root. The children are classified according to their various capacities and are beginning to find expression in lines heretofore closed to them."

Reference was made to the method by which the country districts are robbed of their best life. "Back to the Land" has become the slogan of many earnest workers who desire to eliminate the cesspools of the city. The cry is a hollow one unless it is possible to overcome the drudgery that is part of "the life on the farm." The daughters of the farmers find their livelihood in the stores and offices of the cities, and the sons as mechanical and general workers, and the cities are flooded with labor that is unskilled. The result is discontent and later crime. The report closed with an urgent plea that some serious consideration be given to a more humane and intelligent way of caring for the feeble-minded.

Brave and Wise Advice Offered by George Bury

Montreal, October 6.—A letter in the following optimistic and advisory terms has just been addressed to the people of Western Canada by George Bury, vice-president of the Canadian Pacific railway, in charge of western lines: "My personal advice is that this is a time when people should, above all things, hold their heads. The west this year will not receive more for its crops and cattle than last year. Foreign capital will not come in until after the war, but I do not know that this is an unkind evil. I believe that legitimate business will not suffer on account of the war and that effective steps taken by the government will make a monetary crisis impossible. The empire's existence is at stake and everyone must present a bold and cheerful front and be prepared for every sacrifice should the worst come, and that appears impossible."

Canada's Response Was Instant and Generous

On that eventful day, August 4th, when war was declared between Great Britain and Germany, Sir Robert Borden and his cabinet colleagues stood ready to place at the disposal of the Motherland the entire resources of Canada—to the last man and the last dollar. The question was immediately flashed to the war office: "What do you want us to do?" The reply came back that the supply of a complete army division of Canadian soldiers (approximately 22,000 men), trained and equipped for active service, would be most acceptable. The Canadian Government immediately proceeded to carry out this request, and the work of mobilization began without a moment's delay. A mobilization camp was made ready in record time at Valcartier, and the call for volunteers went forth, and was responded to nobly, with the result that in a little over a month's time not 22,000, but 32,000 men sailed for Europe to fight side by side with the British and French soldiers for the cause of Empire. Canada's response was 50 per cent. in excess of the request made by the British war office.

DID NOT STOP THERE. But that was not all by any means. The Government did not rest after merely carrying out the wishes of the British authorities. It proceeded to exercise its own initiative, and to supplement in other practical ways the gift of men. Duty was not to be measured in such a crisis as this.

Sir Robert and his colleagues realized that the greatest gift Great Britain's food supply was almost as vital as the supply of soldiers. Without hesitation the offer was then made to Great Britain of one million bags of flour—a gift to the Empire from the Canadian people. This offer was most gratefully received, and sent at first to the British Isles, proving beyond all probability of dispute that the patriotism of the Canadian people was sound and sincere.

RELIEVING THE REGULARS. It was also decided to relieve the British soldiers stationed in Bermuda, and to allow them to return home for active service. The Royal Canadian Regiment was accordingly despatched to Bermuda to do duty in place of the British regulars.

When it became known that there was a great demand upon the British Government in supplying guns and rifles, it was decided that Canada should offer all assistance possible along this line. After visiting Valcartier camp in company with Hon. Robert Rogers and Sir George Foster, Sir Robert issued a public statement containing the announcement that—

"Therefore, in addition to the 70 field guns and the machine guns with which the Canadian expeditionary force is armed, we are arranging to supply the British Government with the following: (1) Forty-seven 16-pounders of the most modern type which had been ordered by the Canadian Government in Great Britain before the outbreak of war are to be handed over to the British Government. (2) Fifty-one guns of the same type which the Department of Militia has on hand. These will go forward on the transports. (3) Six 60-pounders which will also be sent forward at the same time. (4) About thirty machine guns ordered by the Canadian Government in England before the outbreak of war. All this is being done by the Canadian Government at the request of the war office, to assist in equipping the great army which is being assembled in the other country. It is also expected that a considerable number of rifles will be supplied from Canada to the war office."

The part which Canada is playing in the present crisis is one which will ever prove a source of pride both to the Motherland and to Canadians. There was no delay or hesitation. The response to the call for aid was instant and generous, and the end is not yet.

The Union Jack Forever

Good quality Bunting, guaranteed fast colors, bound at top with canvas with brass eyelets for rope.

The News 1 Year
The Calgary Daily Herald 3 Months
The Union Jack All for \$1.75

UNION JACK FREE COUPON

Enclosed please find \$1.75, for which send The News 12 months, The Calgary Daily Herald 3 months, and the Union Jack to the following address:

NAME

ADDRESS

SERVIA'S MAD-GAP

Irresponsible Prince May Have Been Responsible For War

In Prince George, eldest son of King Peter of Serbia, responsible for the European embargo? Some people say he is; at any rate he has been the title of the "worst boy in Europe." Murder, pillage, profligacy, drunkenness, and the instigation of the murder of Archduke Francis Ferdinand are some of the crimes and misdeeds that are charged against King Peter's eldest son.

A distinguished French officer was brought to Belgrade to take charge of his education. Prince George brook two of his tutor's rita the first day he rode with him, and when he lunched with him the officer was seriously injured. He was less apt in the school room. There the prince tore up his books, cursed his tutor and broke away from lessons to not on or another of his charms. For this conduct the king, in person visited him unmercifully with a rawhide whip. This effected no lasting improvement, and the unhappy Marquis Levasseur was forced to resign.

A few months ago he was turned out of a music hall of Belgrade for throwing champagne bottles at the leader of the orchestra and climbing over the footlights to make love to Miss Boy.

One of his charms in higher society was the wife of an army officer. It is believed that he secretly contracted a false marriage with the daughter of a general.

Several years ago King Peter deposed his lawless son as crown prince and proclaimed his brother Alexandre heir to the throne. The prince is not a respecter of crowns and he frequently takes occasion to give out newspaper interviews about or railing the rulers of Europe. The czar of Russia, whom he visited, he described as an imbecile, a stuffed doll, a man without a single idea in his head. He said the German Emperor had plenty of energy, but no sense.

The advisability of confining the prince in a sanitarium was discussed by the prime minister and King Peter, and the prime minister received a horsewhipping from the prince when he heard of the conference.

His lawless life has been the scandal of Europe, but even in worst of crime would be brought to a climax with so shocking a catastrophe as the assassination of Archduke Francis Ferdinand. It is charged that Prince George was in Belgrade in this plot of assassination that brought Serbia and Austria, and finally nearly all of Europe to war.

Warning to Trespassers.

To the Editor of The News.

Dear Sir.—In common with others who own land in the vicinity of Red Deer, I am being much annoyed by irresponsible persons shooting on my property. These individuals, some guns, but are as a rule devoid of any ability to use them efficiently or safely. Birds are wounded and rabbits lamed, and the general danger to children and valuable stock always about on this timbered land is obvious. Yesterday I shot down a few yards from my child and myself. It is a pleasure, after taking the necessary precautions circumstantially demanded, to give sportsmen who invariably have the courtesy to ask permission to enjoy themselves on my property. With regard, however, to these others, whose language, once outside a fence, is frequently as vile as their characters must be, I have decided to resort to the law to assert my rights as a citizen of a free country and to make their arrogance a somewhat costly indulgence.

Yours truly,
ARTHUR J. B. DEWDNEY.
Red Deer, October 8th.

Correspondence

Unnamed Place—France
Sunday, Sept. 20, 1914.
My dear Mr. George:

The above address may surprise you, but presently I'll explain, for in any case I'll write some sort of a letter, since my old parish and friends are often in my mind, but the flesh is weak in taking up the pen, as I'm not a ready scribe. Many thanks for forwarding copies of the News, for I'm specially interested in knowing about the fun response of "A" Company, 35th C. A. H., to the Empire call to arms, and the names of those who are coming to the front. You know how pretexts come occasionally to most of us. Such a one came to me when in camp at Calgary in the summer. Clearly there came to me a picture of the 35th no longer preparing for but actually on active service, against what enemy I knew not, but now it seems that they will take part in this colossal conflict, which touches the whole earth and involves such tremendous issues. But let me give you some account of my movements since leaving Red Deer.

Nothing to record till arriving at Winnipeg, where a large batch of "thought" converts got on the train and kept things lively with patriotic songs. At Montreal there was no time to spare, as the Laurierite was due to leave port in a few hours. The voyage was uneventful and Father Neptune in kindly mood. Some fine icebergs and a school of whales spouting were the most interesting sights during the voyage. Only a small number of passengers, the majority of them reservists in the army or navy, took the passage.

On the Sunday it was delightful to have a splendid string band and choir from the ship's company assisting at the services. Just one night we had all the portholes closed and covered to prevent any light escaping, so our thoughts dwell on the possibility of being shot, but this certainly did not depress us. From Liverpool I booked straight to my home in Cornwall, where I found my parents in good health and the country greatly surprised to see me, as I'd given them no advance notice. My two elder brothers had both gone to the front, and I was the only one left at home. I had to see my sailor brother, for the 3rd Battle Squadron put in at Portland Road for a few days, so I had a short glimpse of the privilege of going aboard the flag ship "Lord Nelson" where my brother is "vice" officer. No extra comforts on their war ships these days, for everything not absolutely necessary has been thrown out and the decks cleared for action. I have been told that the value of the Empire now. Oh, how I wish I could see the brilliant action in Heligoland Bight which are really an inspiration, and to me the humanity of our sailors in saving the lives of the enemy's German sailors from drowning shows us the noble spirit which animates the Royal Navy.

My second brother I journeyed to London, which is alive with proofs of patriotism. Public parks, as well as barracks squares, alive with young men being trained for national service, while everywhere your eye catches placards with the "call to arms" emblazoned thereon. My own mission consisted of a visit to the war office and the Admiralty just to see if chaplains were required anywhere. The result of visiting the Admiralty was that I was appointed as Chaplain to the Royal Marine Brigade for special service, which is the post I occupy now. Really I have moved so quickly that it is hard for me to explain clearly. However, it's just like this. My own hope was to get a chaplaincy which would allow me first of all a fortnight's leave just to visit a few friends before taking up the duties. Well, the Chaplain of the Fleet gave me an interview just over a week ago. Sent for me three days later and told me to report myself to the commanding officer of the Royal Marine Brigade on Tuesday. This I did, and journeyed to Deal in Kent, and found the Brigade camped a few miles out of the town within sight of the sea. At once I had to order kit, etc., but before these came the commanding officer received orders for the whole Brigade, over 3,000 strong, to be prepared to embark at once. The order came at midnight last Friday, and we embarked in two transports from Dover on Saturday at 2 p.m. Everything went well, and one appreciated the vigilance of our navy which enables our transports to cross the channel with a minimum of danger. Yesterday (Sunday) morning we arrived here. Headquarters staff is in order in the hotel, and the rest of the officers and men are billeted in hotels and private houses throughout the town. Yet it is hard to realize that we are within sixty miles of the scene of the mightiest battle the world has yet seen. Outside a hotel a soldier with fixed bayonet on rifle, officers and orderlies moving here and there, and the Brigadier General, Sir George Aston, K.C.B., the next morning issued orders and orders to the hundred and one things which his responsible position carries with it. Miserable rainy weather and a happy uncertainty as to our destination prevails. Maybe this town will be used as a military base for a time, and parties in armoured motor cars, etc., will scour the country and harass the enemy, and pick off and pick up stray detachments of Uhlans, as Commander S— did a few days



Capable Canadian, Officer
COL. V. A. WILLIAMS, V.C.
who was adjutant-general at Ottawa before being placed in command of the Swiss force.

SWISS ARE PATRIOTIC
Well Defended Little Republic Asks Only to be Left Alone

Although the Swiss people are quieter than the people of the countries bordering their territory, they are as patriotic and have strong determination. They know that their country is well fortified and in case an attempt is made to transgress her neutrality her soldiers will show as much courage and fighting spirit as with their remarkable feats.

Although Switzerland is only a little speck in Europe surrounded by France, Germany, Russia and Italy her militia is known all over the world for the bravery of the soldiers. It is many years ago that the country took up arms and during the long record of peace Switzerland had managed to make peace with all the countries surrounding her and it is for her friendliness to all the powers in Europe that the belief is entertained that she will be kept out of the conflict.

WOOD and COAL FOR CASH!

D. A. McGill
Yard: 163, 3rd Street North
House Phone 227

Best Prices Given For Good Quality
BUTTER EGGS POULTRY
McDowall & Sons
Municipal Market, Calgary
(Oldest Established Firm in the Market)

Pitcox News
Oct. 4, 1914.
There has been quite a lot of Red Deer sports blazing away at the chickens the last few days out here. There's lots for them. W. H. Haskins is anxiously awaiting news from the front from two of his brothers who are fighting there. Mr. P. Moller has one of the best stand of oats to be seen in the province. He threshed out nearly 2,000 bushels.

Miss Winnie Haskins is staying at Rocky Mountain House with Mrs. Killick. Mr. J. Killick has gone to England to see his father's estate. His father died a few months ago. Mr. Morse, Superintendent Clearwater Forest Reserve, and Mr. Walker of the state are visitors here on Sunday last.

The farmers have finished threshing and are busy fall plowing. Good crops have been the general rule and everything points to the fact that there will be a larger acreage in 1915, giving a favorable spring sowing, than there has ever been before. C. L. Haskins was successful in carrying off 3 second prizes for vegetables at Rocky Mountain House Fair. He says his first next year.

Mrs. Edgar and Johnnie have gone to reside at Calgary, where the famous Edgar have been for some time in positions there. We have a freight shed at the station now at Hespero (Pitcox station). Anyone sending goods from Red Deer should label it care of Macdonnell Bros. at the store, who collect for their customers.

Someone mistook a fine yearling colt of W. Haskins' on Sunday last for a chicken and plucked him in the fore shoulder. He may recover, W. H. says he wishes he had the fool at 60 yards with his Tobin hammerless.

Before closing I cannot help remarking upon the truly wonderful spirit of service which is manifest in the Old Land. It is the spirit manifested throughout the whole Empire, for the response of Canada and the other Dominions and of India, prove how strong are the links of the Empire when her existence is threatened by an envious foe, who will stoop to the vilest means to attain his fiendish ambition. Truly I run across many cases of men who have given up good positions and comfort just to join the ranks. Some of these have war, but in this case they feel their country's need and are confident in the righteousness of their nation's cause. Truly in times such as these there is no more glorious death to die than for one's country, and we all shall remember those who fall in this great war. But, as I have already seen, it is those at home who are by far the greater sufferers. But blessings will follow sufferings if the latter are taken in the right spirit. Our Empire and the Allies have much to learn as well as the foe. I will not presume to write on these lessons, but if each one of us just simply exercises all his faith in the unchangeable God, who has given us the breath of life, and then, whatever comes, endure until the end—we know what the eternal promise is.

Yours very sincerely,
C. W. G. MOORE.

PRIME BEEF and MEATS

We stock at all times the very choicest of Fresh and Cured Meats. Our shop and equipment is modern, thus enabling us to give our customers the very best of service. Phone us when wanting anything in this line.

Have You Tried Our Make of Sausages?

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PHONE 41

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District Passenger Agent
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Capital Paid up \$ 5,700,000
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Total Deposits, over 80,000,000
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SIR H. MONTAGU ALLAN, President. R. F. HEDDEN, General Manager

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Capital authorized \$10,000,000
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Red Deer Branch W. K. WICKENS, Manager

"Canada's Only Mutual" in Red Deer!

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A company composed solely of Policy-holders
A company conducted solely by Policy-holders
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(Continued from Page 2)

nailed, none, no aim to the white with a steady hand. "Love in a hush," said Hudson, "sit down—make your selves perfectly at home."

"No never—oh, oh, oh," cried Marjorie, darting away and throwing herself into the first empty seat—Mrs. Lathrop's berth. Marjorie followed to console her with caresses and murmurs of, "There's there, don't cry, dearie!"

Hudson and Shaw followed close with malicious mockery: "Don't cry, dearie."

And now Mrs. Temple intervened. She had enjoyed the initiation ceremony as well as anyone, but when the little bride began to cry, she remembered the pitiful terror and shy shame she had undergone as a girl-wife, and she hastened to Marjorie's side, brushing the men away like gnats.

"You poor thing," she comforted. "Come, my child, lean on me, and have a good cry."

Hudson grinned, and put out his tongue. "She can lean on me, if she'd rather."

Mrs. Temple glanced up with indignant rebuke: "Her mother is far away, and she wants mother's breast to weep on. Here's mine, my dear."

The impudent Shaw tapped his own military chest: "She can use mine."

Indignant at this bride-baiting, Marjorie rose and confronted the two lumps with clenched fists: "You're a pretty pair of friends, you are!"

The imperious Shaw put out a pair of tickets as his only defense: "Here are your tickets, old boy."

And Hudson roared jovially: "We tried to get you a stateroom, but it was gone."

"And here are your baggage checks," laughed Shaw, forcing into his fists a few pasteboards. "We got your trunks on the train ahead, all right. Don't mention it—you're entirely welcome."

It was the porter that brought the first relief from the ordeal.

"If you gemmen is gettin' off at Kedzie avenue, you'd better step smart. We're slowin' up now."

Marjorie was sobbing too audibly to heed the opportunity Kedzie avenue offered. And Hudson was yelling: "Well, good-bye, old boy and old girl. Sorry we can't go all the way." He had the effrontery to try to kiss the bride good-bye, and Shaw was equally bold, but Marjorie's fury enabled him to beat them off. He elbowed and shouldered them down the aisle, and sent after them none of his own shoes. But it just missed Shaw's flying coatails.

Marjorie stood glaring after the departing traitors. He was glad that they at least were gone, till he realized with a sickening slump in his vitals, that he had not taken with him the awful dilemma. And now

she could not see the leaping mass of wild hope that lighted up Marjorie's face. She only heard his voice across her shoulder:

"Reverend doctor! Doctor Temple! Is your husband a reverend doctor?"

"A reverend doctor?" the little old lady repeated wearily.

"Yes, reverend!"

"The poor old congregation-weary soul was abruptly confronted with the rumination of all the delight in her life as she escaped with her pulpit-faced husband. If she had ever dreamed that the girl who was weeping in her arms was weeping from any cause other than the usual fright of young brides, fresh from the preacher's benediction, she would have cast every other consideration aside, and told the truth.

But her husband's last hehest before he left her had been to keep their precious pretense secret. She felt—just then—that a woman's first duty is to obey her husband. Besides, that business was it of this young husband's, what her old husband's business was? Before she had fairly begun to debate her duty, almost auto-

matally, with the instantaneous strict of self-protection, her lips had uttered the denial:

"Oh—he's just a—plain doctor. There he is now."

Marjorie cast one miserable glance down the aisle at Dr. Temple coming back from the smoking room. As the old man paused to stare at the bride, whose preparation he had not seen, he was just enough befuddled by his first cigar for thirty years to look a trifle tipsy. The motion of the train and the rakish tilt of his unwonted crimson tie confirmed the suspicion and annihilated Marjorie's new-born hope, that perhaps repentant fate had dropped a person at their very feet.

He sank into the seat opposite Marjorie, who gave him one terrified glance, and burst into fresh sobs:

"Oh—oh—boo-boo—I'm so unhappy—"

Perhaps Mrs. Temple was a little miffed at the couple that had led her astray and opened her own honeymoon with a wretched fib. In any case, the best consolation she could offer Marjorie was a perfunctory pat, and a cynicism:

"There, there, dear! You don't know what real unhappiness is yet. Wait till you've been married a while."

And then she noted a startling lack of completeness in the bride's hand. "Why—my dear!—where's your wedding ring?"

With what he considered great presence of mind, Marjorie explained: "It—it slipped off—I—I picked it up. I have it here." And he took the little gold band from her waistcoat and tried to jam it on Marjorie's right thumb.

"Not on the thumb! Mrs. Temple

Little Idea of Furious Battle

Paris, October 2.—The laconic statements of the war department give but little idea of the furious battle which is being waged these days in the north of France, in pursuance of the efforts to break the bodies of Germans are making to force the allied line. The left continues to be the storm centre and from there the word is that the English and French continue to gain.

"Whatever the Germans seek, and whatever are their hopes, it appears necessary that the interminable battle of the Aisne must soon have an end, says Lieut.-Col. Roussel, the military critic of the Petit Parisien, commenting on the last two official communications."

"The two armies," says Roussel, "have fought for many days with fury on an enormous front, but while we have made progress, daily upon two rings to the west of the River Somme, and in the south of Woerw, the army of the enemy is exhausting itself in vain efforts to check our advance after having uselessly tried to break through somewhere."

MUST EVENTUALLY RETIRE. "This situation, even though it can still last some time, must inevitably end by the definite retreat of our adversaries. The besieged in any line, the experiences of battle teach one, cannot indefinitely preserve the defensive."

The council of revision is preparing to hold sessions to examine the large class of those exempt from army service, those heretofore physically unfit for service who may now be found able to join the army.

Experts Unable to Conceive Reason for German Moves

Invasion Into Russian Territory up the Niemen River Is Puzzling.

London, Oct. 2.—The Petrograd correspondent of the Morning Despatch has sent the following despatch:

"Experts here confess themselves unable to conceive what objects Germany sought by the invasion into Russian territory up to the line of the Niemen river. Whatever the reason is, the invasion has proved a fiasco."

"The invaders—something like a dozen army corps—are now doing their best to get out of Russia under a steady downpour of rains which hourly are washing away the ready extensive areas of morass and washing into bottomless mud what pass for roads in that part of Russia."

German infantry suffered terribly under weather and road conditions, while the artillery will probably remain in Russian territory and be forced out by winter frosts make the roads passable again.

"The German emperor's lightning stroke aimed at Russia has failed. Germany has left another 20,000 line troops dead on the field while the retreating troops are caught in a position which suits the wily Cossacks admirably."

KAISER WANTED TO ATTACK ENGLAND.

London, Oct. 6.—An Amsterdam despatch to the Daily Call says that "the dismissal of General Von Moltke was due to a collision with the Emperor over several important questions of strategy."

Containing the despatch says that the Emperor wished to subordinate sound strategy to a desire to attack England, but General Von Moltke preferred to postpone the latter action as it would have no effect upon the immediate situation.

The Emperor, adds the despatch, wished to despatch a large number of airships and aeroplanes to attack England, but General Von Moltke declared that all available aircraft were needed in Europe.

C.P.R. Time Table

(Changed Sept. 27th)

Going South—
Arrives at 3.25 Leaves at 3.35
Arrives at 11.10 Leaves at 11.20
Arrives at 18.10 Leaves at 18.20

Going North—
Arrives at 3.35 Leaves at 3.45
Arrives at 11.40 Leaves at 11.50
Arrives at 19.00 Leaves at 19.10

SUNDAYS:
Going South—
Arrives at 3.25 Leaves at 3.35
Arrives at 11.10 Leaves at 11.20

Going North—
Arrives at 3.35 Leaves at 3.45
Arrives at 11.10 Leaves at 11.20

Alberta Central Subdivision—
Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays
Leave Red Deer at 8.00, returning arrive at 19.30.

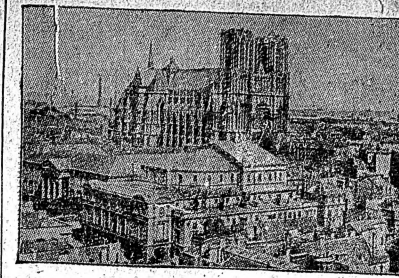
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Confirms Stories of German Atrocities

(Winnipeg Free Press)

Stories of German atrocities, incredible as they seem to be, are corroborated by statements in a letter received in Winnipeg, relating to Captain Buckle, of the Royal Artillery, a relation of G. M. Black, of Robinson & Black.

The letter states that Captain Buckle was wounded on both legs by bursting shrapnel. He was lying in an agony of pain when he was discovered by some German officers. They stooped over him, but it was not to administer the aid and comfort that were the due of a gallant foe, but actually to cut the tendons of his right wrist. The fiendish act was committed with obvious intention of disabling the Captain entirely, but he is steadily recovering from the injury to his legs, and, as his right arm will be useless, is practicing shooting with his left in order to be able to take full advantage of opportunities he hopes to have of wreaking vengeance on the Germans.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

WASHING WANTED

Wanted washing, to do at my own house. Families or individuals. Apply MRS. COMIS, 4th St. South, Parkvale. Oct. 7, Swl.

ROOMS TO RENT.

Several nice rooms to rent in the News Block. Apply at News Office.

ROOM AND BOARD.

Room and meals for two young men. Phone, piano, and every home privilege. Apply MRS. CASSELL'S, 156, Ross Street East. Sept. 23, Swl.

TEACHER WANTED.

In the Rld Deer Inspectorate, to act as District Editor for the Alberta School Journal. Duties, to write local notes each month, receive subscriptions, advertisements, etc. Liberal payment on accepted matter, which, with commissions on subscriptions, etc., should average \$10 to \$30 per month. Must invest \$100 in stock of company now forming to take over present business, which shows profits on past earnings sufficient to pay 15 per cent. dividend. As only one appointment will be made in each inspectorate, this is an unusual opportunity for a teacher to augment present salary. Apply at once to Editor, Alberta School Journal, Strathcona. Sept. 18.

HORSES FOR SALE.

Some fine young geldings and fillies for sale, broken and unbroken; also some half bred Hackney drivers, well broken, not afraid of autos, plenty of go in them, and will be sold reasonable. Apply to J. J. RICHARDS & SONS. Red Deer, Jan. 29, 1913.

HALL TO RENT.

The Oddfellows' Hall, with banquet hall in connection, formerly Fleming's studio, equipped with dishes, tables, stove, etc., to rent at \$15.00 per night. Piano goes with hall. Apply to A. WYLLIE or ALEX. HILL. Red Deer, Oct. 7, Swl.

We want to be patriotic, And we know YOU do.

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